Study Guide: Unit 1

Please complete the following using your using your binder. Be prepared to review your answers and ask any questions you may have.

Reconstruction and Expanding West Unit 1

Maps: Regions: List & know their locations on a map.

1. Northeast

2. Southeast

3. Midwest

4. Southwest

5. Rocky mountains

6. Pacific

7. Noncontiguous

Reconstruction:

Name the 3 leaders of Reconstruction and state at least 2 important facts about their ideas for reconstruction.

1. Lincoln: Preserve the Union

2. Lee: Supported Jackson. Unite the country

3. Douglas: Former slave. Pushed for Constitutional Amendments

Describe the reconstruction policies and problems that the Union faced after the Civil War (summarize)

Policies: Military districts, African American freedom and rights, and Freedman’s bureau

Problems: Southern military officers couldn’t hold office. African Americans could hold office. Carpet baggers.

Civil War Amendments: state the numbers and describe why the amendments became a law.

13th Amendment abolished slavery

14th Amendment defined citizenshop and guaranteed equality under the law.

15th Amendment all men could vote (African Americans were added.

Black Codes: list the 5 things the codes prevented Blacks from doing.

1. Gaining political, social and economic freedom.

2. Voting

3. Owning land

4. Serving on juries

5. Living in town and traveling.

Radical Republicans: who were they and what did they want to do (summarize). Political party that wanted to punish the south.

List 2 outcomes of the Reconstruction acts of 1867.

1. Military District

2. Readmitting states to the union.

Who wins the election of 1876? Rutherford B. Hayes

How did the Compromise of 1877 end Reconstruction?

Removed troops from the south and Ended military districts.

What is the Crop Lien System under Sharecropping, and who were the sharecroppers?

Share croppers rented land from former masters for a percentage of the crops.

Share croppers had to promise merchants a share of their crops for supplies they needed.

Describe the KKK? When was it formed & who formed it?

Formed in 1866 by six former confederate soldiers.

Terrorists

Used intimidation, fear and violence.

Explain the methods used by the south to deny African Americans their rights.

1. Literacy Tests: Had to pass a reading and writing test to vote.

2. Grandfather Clause: illiterate whites could vote if their grandfather had voted before 1867.

3. Poll Tax: Fee charged to register and/or vote.

4. Jim Crow Laws: Laws that allowed segregation. (separate restrooms, parks, lunch counters, etc…)

This court case legalized segregation: Plessy vs Ferguson

Describe the following individuals and the events they participated in:

General George A. Custer: Acting alone he lost the battle of little bighorn.

Geronimo: Apache-refused to acknowledge American occupation of the West. Fought US troops.

Chief Joseph: Leader of the Nes Perce. Moved his people to Canada. Surrender and stated “I will fight no more forever”

Sitting Bull? Won at Little Bighorn. Left for Canada to avoid the reser

Who were buffalo soldiers? African American soldiers that fought in the West against Native Americans.

Why was the buffalo important to the Native Americans? It was their source of food, clothing, shelter and tools.

What was the official policy of the US towards Native Americans? Movement to a reservation. If there is resistance, fight to the death.

What was the Dawes Act? An attempt to have native Americans assimilate to an American culture. Stop the nomadic lifestyle.

Why did westward expansion occur?

1.Homestead Act

2.Technological Advances (transcontinental railroad )

3.Discovery of Gold and Silver.

4.New beginning for former slaves.

5.Adventure

What gave settlers moving west free land?

Homestead Act

List the new technological advances of the western frontier. Why were they important?

1.Transcontinental railroad: Move people and supplies faster.

2.Beef Cattle Raising: Meet the demand for fresh beef.

3.Barbed Wire: Protect crops from cattle. Caused conflict between farmers and ranchers.

4.Wheat farming: tough crop. It could be grown in a dry climate.

5.Dry farming, Steel Plow, Sod House and Wind mills: Made the Midwest (Great Plains) liveable.

Which group of immigrants where primarily used in the building of the transcontinental rail road? Central RR (West): Chinese

Union RR (East): Irish

What were the primary crops grown on the Great Plains? Wheat and Corn

Name the cities we discussed that came from the following regions.

Midwest: Chicago and St. Louis

Southwest San Antonia and Santa Fe

Rocky Mountain: Denver and Salt Lake City

Pacific: Seattle